METHOD AND DEVICE FOR THE DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING OF CMOS CAMERA IMAGES

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is the US national phase of PCT
application PCT/DE2003/003939, filed 28 November 2003, published 1
July 2004 as WO 2004/055727, and claiming the priority of German
patent application 10258662.4 itself filed 13 December 2002, whose
entire disclosures are herewith incorporated by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a method as well as to a
device for the digital image processing of CMOS camera images.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

To be able to process images with a computer system they
must be converted to a data format which is computer compatible.
This conversion is called digitalizing in digital image processing.
The original image data is transformed into a computer-conforming
data format. The transformations can be available as two-
dimensional or multidimensional functions for the processing.
Upon the taking of the picture, a continuous scene is spatially
discretized. One possible mathematical description of digitalizing
image data uses a notation in the form of image matrices. The
image S (the scene S) is a rectangular matrix (image matrix) S =
(s(x, y)) with image rows and image columns. The row index is x
and the column index is y. The image point (pixel) at a location
(row, column) = (x, y) determines the gray value s(x, y). Thus
elemental regions of the scene are each imaged as a pixel of the
image matrix. For digitalizing the image data, a rastering (grid,

scanning) and quantizing are required. In the rastering, the image
to be digitalized is subdivided into area segments of the raster by
superimposing on the image a rectangular or square grid. In the
quantizing each area segment of the raster is assigned a gray value
s(x, y) of a gray scale G. The determination of this gray value
can be effected point by point or by averaging over the raster
area.

            To acquire digital image data, apart from CCD cameras, in
many cases CMOS cameras are also used. These cameras are most
commonly employed in science and industry, for example to take
pictures of crashes and for monitoring rapid technological
procedures in production. CMOS (Complementary Metal Oxide
Semiconductor) cameras have, by comparison to CCD image sensors, a
higher brightness dynamic as well as higher permissible operating
temperatures. The light particle (photon) impinging on the
photodiodes of the CMOS camera are converted into electric
currents. The light-sensitive photodiodes are associated with a
plurality of transistors. The CMOS camera pixels determine their
gray values (signal) from the actual photo current of the
photodiodes. Each pixel clan be individually read and evaluated.
This enables optional access to the respective image part of
interest and has special advantages in industrial image processing.
With the aid of CMOS cameras, very high image rates can be produced
(extreme time magnification). The access time for individual
pixels are thus naturally very short, that is the actual photo
current has available only a very short time constant.

            At high contrast and with objects that are moving or
objects which are rapidly changing, at high image rates the not yet

decayed strong currents from prior bright image regions tend to dominate the later darker signal regions. The "parasitic" capacities which are contained in the pixel circuit (see [4] (T. Seiffert, Measurement Processes and Parameters for Estimating the Dynamic Contrast Resolution Properties of Electronic Cameras, Diploma Dissertation, Kahlsruhe University (TH), 2001), heading 8.3, give rise to a blurring in time of the pixel signal. This effect is in the context of the present invention, referred to as a capacitive afterglow effect. The very high gray value resolutions of the camera which result from the usual logarithmic treatment is thus greatly reduced or highly error-prone values are supplied. If a bright signal, for example, moves over a relatively dark background, for example a weld point over a sheet metal workpiece, a tail is formed behind it (compare [4], page 37). This tail overlies the dark background. For example in the welding of sheet metal, one must be able to monitor the weld seam directly behind the weld point and thus it is necessary to wait until the tail has disappeared from the seamed region.

There are many possibilities for correction of this detrimental effect of capacitive afterglow upon the speed of the image acquisition:

By a moderate background lighting, the discharge of bright pixels can be significantly accelerated. If the direction of movement is known, with certain applications it is possible to detect the position of real objects or of projected patterns which can be analyzed with respect to the movement direction, that is one can detect the rapid change from dark to bright. These processes however are suitable only for certain applications when for example

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lighting or the overall image acquisition situation is known or controllable. The indicated strategy for evaluation cannot reconstruct nonvisible signal components but rather will only ignore or bypass them.

The evaluation of optical processes, for example, like the decay of the temperature in thermal images is carried out by means of mathematical models. Thus, for example, from [3] (Horst W. Haussecker and David J. Fleet, Computing Optical Flow with Physical Models of Brightness Variation IEEE Trans. PAMI, Vol. 23, No. 6 pp 661-673, June 2001), FIG. 9, the use of a differential equation (DGL) is known. In these processes the physical characteristics of the image acquisition is described in a differential equation and unknown parameters of this differential equation are numerically approximated. Known local approximation methods include, among others "ordinary least squares (OLS)", "total least squares (TLS)" and "mixed OLS-TLS" [5] ©. Garbe, Measuring Heat Exchange Processes at the Air-Water Interface from Thermographic Image Sequence Analysis, Doctorate Dissertation, Heidelberg University, 2001), all of which are special forms of the least square method and can be drawn from any standard work dealing with numerological methods. Furthermore, so-called variation methods with data and smoothing procedures are used (see for example [1]: B. Jahne, Digital Image Processing, 4th volume, Springer, 1997, and [6]: (J. Weickert and C. Schnorr, Variational Optic Flow Computation with a Spatio-Temporal Smoothness Constraint, Technical Report 15/2000 Computer Science Series, July 2000).

The use of corresponding methods for the evaluation of CMOS camera images has not been previously described in the literature.

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

5   It is thus an object of the invention to provide a method and device by means of which an improved digital image processing of CMOS camera images is possible.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This object according to the invention is attained in
10   that the variation in time of the output signal value g is a combination of the term c*g and the source term q and the calculation of the target signal value q comprises the subtraction of the term c*g from the variation in time of the output signal value g of the image data, c being a decay constant.

15   With the method and device of the invention, it is possible immediately to obtain a rapid and direct evaluation of moving images with high contrast and without the capacitive after-glow effects which have led to a delayed or prolonged evaluation. It is possible to evaluate the actual photo current without
20   capacitive afterglow effects which cannot be avoided for physical reasons. It is also possible to reconstruct high dynamic changes from bright to dark (higher contrast) for example in high-speed image acquisition. It is possible to evaluate intensities with minimum influence of afterglow in a quantitative manner.

25   ## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The invention is described as shown in the sole figure to the attached drawing and by way of example below:

The relationship between capacities, photo currents and image data can be given for moving objects with the aid of a partial linear differential equation (1) in gray values which can be formulated as follows:

$$\frac{dg(x,y,t)}{dt} = c(x,y,t)g(x,y,t) + q(x,y,t) \Longleftrightarrow$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}u_x + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}u_y + \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - c(x,y,t)g(x,y,t) - q(x,y,t) = 0 \ldots\ldots\ldots(1)$$

In this equation:

g = the gray value of the image sequence

c = the decay constant (normally negative)

q = source term of interest (light)

u = local (object) shift u = (dx/dt, dy/dt).

The gray value g of the image sequence represents the uncorrected image data directly supplied by the CMOS camera. It is a singular output signal. The expression "output signal value" is to be understood as meaning, hereinafter, the entire measurement signal g produced by the photon current.

The decay constant c is the physical parameter which corresponds to the discharge velocity of the capacitances in the CMOS camera, that is the discharge speed of the camera circuit capacity. The quantity of charge which has flowed away from the camera capacity between readout processes is given by the expression c*g.

The source term q is the charge at a point in time t resulting from the photo current g. Thus q is the target signal of interest.

By the subtraction of the term c*g from the variation with time of the output signal value g, the actual photo current without the capacitive afterglow effect, namely, the source term q can be determined, that source term q being referred to hereinafter as the target signal value.

An advantageous feature of the invention is characterized in that a parameter estimation or approximation is carried out. This method step is especially suitable for image data with high contrast since here the afterglow effects are relevant. These regions can be rapidly and simply detected, for example by means of the local contrast measurements described in [1]: B. Jahne, Digital Processing, 4th Volume, Springer, 1997, by a threshold segmentation. If one limits the parameter estimation to these regions, a significant acceleration of the computation can be achieved.

From the literature reference [3] (Horst W. Haussecker and David J. Fleet, Computing Optical Flow with Physical Models of Brightness Variation IEEE Trans. PAMI, Vol. 23, No. 6, pp 661-673, June 2201), the "total least squares (TLS)" method of general parameter estimation in partial differential equations of this type is known. The method is characterized in that, for example, it enables this parameter estimation to be carried out. However, other estimation methods are also suitable, especially those partly described above and known parameter estimation processes like for

example the "ordinary least squares (OLS)" or the "mixed OLS-TLS" and/or variability methods.

In an advantageous feature of the method, the source term q is obtained with the aid of a parameter estimation technique like for example the method of "total least squares" [3] Horst W. Haussecker and David J. Fleet, Computing Optical Flow with Physical Models of Brightness Variation IEEE Trans. PAMI, Vol. 23, No. 6, pp 661-673, June 2001, from the ordinary output signal value. For this purpose the above given differential equation (1), is used. From the starting signal g, by means of discrete convolutions with derivative kernels, the space-time derivatives of g are determined. These and all previously known parameters, for example from calibration steps or image accession conditions, are fed into the equation (1). From the thus resulting system of equations, q (x, y, t) is obtained by parameter estimation.

An advantageous refinement of the method according to the invention is characterized in that the decay constant c can also be determined by parameter estimation or approximation.

An advantageous refinement of the method according to the invention is characterized in that the decay constant c can be determined by a prior calibration of the CMOS camera. In that case it may be determined by parameter estimation. As a consequence, an acceleration of the process is enabled. The decay constant c is under sufficiently constant operating conditions, only a magnitude which does not vary with time and is dependent upon the camera, that is c = c (x, y). With good homogeneity of the pixel, c = const. The decay constant c can thus be calculated also off-line in a calibration step.

An advantageous refinement of the method according to the invention is characterized in that the object movement u can also be determined by parameter estimation. The already known object movements need not be approximated. The parameters u_x and u_y can then be introduced into the differential equation (1). The parameter approximation is thereby simplified and accelerated.

An advantageous refinement of the method is characterized in that the method according to the invention is implemented with the aid of FPGA's (Field Programmable Gate Arrays). If one limits the output signal value to image segments which are not too large, it is then possible to achieve image rates of several images per second.

The invention relates further to a device for digital image processing in CMOS cameras which is characterized in that it is suitable to carry out the method according to the invention.

Literature:

[1]: B. Jahne, Digital Processing, 4th volume, Springer, 1997.

[2]: B. Jahne, H. Haussecker, P. Gleissler (EDS.) Handbook of Computer Vision and Applications, Volume 1. Sensors and Imaging, Academic Press, 1999.

[3]: Horst W. Haussecker and David J. Fleet, Computing Optical Flow with Physical Models of Brightness Variation IEEE Trans. PAMI, Vol. 23, No. 6, pp 661-673, June 2001.

[4]: T. Seiffert, Measurement Method and Parameters for Estimating the Dynamic Contrast Resolution Properties of Electronic Cameras, Diploma Dissertation, Karlsruhe University (TH), 2001.

[5]: C. Garbe, Measuring Heat Exchange Processes at the Air-Water Interface from Thermographic Image Sequence Analysis, Doctoral Dissertation, Heidelberg University, 2001.

[6]: J. Weickert and C. Schnorr, Variational Optic Flow Computation with a Spatio-Temporal Smoothness Constraint, Technical Report 15/2000 Computer Science Series, July 2000.